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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,736	06/28/2001	Steven G. Smith	BS00-106	3586

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/892,736	SMITH ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Dohm Chankong	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 October 2005</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3, 5-23 and 26-28</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3, 5-23 and 26-28</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1>   This action is in response to Applicant's amendment. Claims 1-3, 5-23 & 26-28 are

presented for further examination.

2>   This is a final rejection.

Response to Arguments

3>   Applicant's arguments filed 10.05.2005 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Applicant is arguing in substance (a) the prior art references Willis, Devine and

Profit do not disclose the amended limitations of claim 1 [Applicant's remarks, page 9]; and

(b) the prior art references of Willis and Devine do not disclose the limitations of dependant

claims 8, 9 and 12 [Applicant's remarks, page 11].

In regards to (a), Applicant asserts that Profit does not disclose a system for directing

communications from the computer to an intranet address that is distinct from the address of

the legacy system (routing information request so that it bypasses the middle to be connected

to an intranet). Applicant bases this argument on his characterization of the reference;

namely that Profit is directed to a system for providing legacy system data "from the legacy

system to an intranet or internet by a server suite" after the data has been converted. The

Office disagrees with this characterization.

Profit discloses in relevant part: "For instance, the server suite 24 could provide the

functionality of a Web server for providing content over the Internet or intranet (not

shown)" [column 6 «lines 38-40»] and "the server 18 also includes middleware for converting

legacy information" from the legacy system [column 6 «lines 44-47»]. As can be seen from

Profit's Figure 3, the legacy system is connected to the system interface through "an interface

operating under a proprietary protocol" [column 6 «lines 32-33»]. Read together, the

implication is that the server suite may act as a Web server having access to a separate

Internet or intranet, which is not shown in the figure meaning that the web content is

coming from a separate intranet connection (connecting to the legacy system) than the one

shown in the figure.

Thus, Applicant's assertion that the legacy data is passed to the intranet is not

supported by Profit's disclosure; the intranet contemplated in Profit, which is not shown, is

separate from the interface that connects the legacy system to the server and the

Internet|intranet connection between the client and the server. The middleware server is

bypassed by the web server because the middleware server is only concerned with the

generating and modifying legacy transactions so that they may be understood by the web

server.

In regards to (b), Applicant's arguments are confusing. Applicant asserts that the

previous "Office Action does not address the arguments set forth in the previous reply

regarding the shortcomings of Willis in regards to claims 8, 9 and 12". Applicant's previously

reply, filed 5.31.2005, did not specifically address these claim.

Applicant also asserts arguments concerning dependant claims 8, 9 and 12; these

arguments directed towards the protocol server, transaction server and providing access to an

intranet and that Willis does not disclose accessing the intranet bypassing the transaction

server. This issue was addressed in claim 1. Claims 8, 9 and 12 are directed towards launching

a browser, displaying the browser as an active window on the client [claim 8], the computer

being logged into the systems interface and the software remaining an active application

[claim 9], and user input comprising user engaging a software key [claim 12]. None of these

limitations seem to be addressed in Applicant's arguments.

4>   Applicant's arguments regarding the prior art references Knight and Devine are

persuasive, and these rejections are withdrawn.

5>   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 23, 26, 27 and 28 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art
> are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a
> person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6>   Claims 1, 6, 11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Willis, Jr. et al, U.S Patent No. 6.738.815 ["Willis"], in view of Profit, Jr. et al, U.S Patent

No. 6.636.831 ["Profit"].

7>   Profit was cited by Examiner in non-final office action 9.30.2004.

8>   As to claim 1, Willis discloses a system for permitting a user to access data on a legacy

system and an intranet [abstract], comprising:

a systems interface coupled to the legacy system, wherein the systems interface

comprises at least one network address that can be accessed by a computer over a

communication network, and further comprises a protocol server for managing protocol

regarding the computer interfacing with a transaction server in direct communication with

the legacy system [Figure 3 «items 24, 26, 28, 30» | column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-

36> where : Willis' TechNet server is analogous to a transaction server],

wherein while the computer is initially and persistently logged onto the system

interface, the systems interface is adapted to direct communications from the computer from

the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet

that is distinct from the legacy system [Figure 3 | column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 9 <lines 30-

55> | column 10 <line 63> to column 11 <line 12> | column 11 <lines 60-67> | claims 3 and 7].

Willis does not expressly disclose that the protocol server bypasses the transaction

server by directing communications from the computer directly to the intranet.

9>   In the same field of invention, Profit is directed towards enabling a mobile worker to

remotely access corporate data located in legacy systems [column 2 «lines 43-52»].

Additionally, Profit discloses both a protocol server and a transaction server, whereby the

protocol server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the

computer directly to an intranet [column 6 «lines 32-51» where : Profit's server suite 24, is

analogous to a protocol server, and the middleware 22, is analogous to a transaction server

that is directly connected to the legacy systems. The server suite able to access an intranet or

internet, bypassing the middleware which connects to the legacy system]. Profit discloses

that the server suite in addition to working with the middleware to access legacy

applications, can also "provide the functionality of a Web server for providing content over

an Internet or intranet (not shown), "Web" is a shorthand for Worldwide web and is

commonly used to refer to scripted documents exchanged over the Internet or an intranet".

Therefore, when the client needs to access documents from the intranet, Profit's server suite

directly handles requests to the intranet, with no need to go through the middleware because

the middleware seems to be used for "converting legacy information received from the

business applications or the ERP system". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to incorporate Profit's server suite functionality into Willis' mobile access system

to enable users to access data from separate intranet and legacy systems.

10>   As to claim 6, Willis and Profit disclose the system of claim 1, the transaction server

sends a command to the protocol server to direct the computer to the separate network

address in order to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [see Willis,

Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line

4> where: the TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the

protocol server is equivalent to the first server].

11>   As to claim 11, as it does not teach or further define over the limitations of previous

claims 1 and 6, it is similarly rejected for the reasons set forth above.

12>   As to claim 13, Willis discloses the system of claim 11, wherein the at least one

transaction server receives requests and generates legacy system transactions [column 3

<lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-36>].

13>   Claims 2, 3, 7, 14, 15-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Willis and Profit, in view of Stone et al, U.S Patent No. 6.101.510 ["Stone"].

14>   As to claim 2, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the systems interface

sends a command for the computer in order to direct communications from the computer to

the intranet [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does not explicitly disclose that the

command launches a browser.

15>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to direct

communications from the computer to an intranet [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-

39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 12 <lines 60-65> where: the server applications is

comparable to a systems interface, and sends a command to the user computer to launch a

browser] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet

site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis'

systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

16>   As to claim 3, Willis' discloses the system of claim 2, wherein commands comprise an application program interface command [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does not explicitly disclose that the command is for launching a browser.

17>   Stone discloses an application program interface command for launching a browser [column 3 <lines 1-12>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement one of Willis' application program interfaces as Stone's browser launching API command to automatically open and direct the browser to the appropriate intranet site.

18>   As to claim 7, Willis' discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the systems interface sends at least one command for the protocol server to direct the computer to the separate network address in order to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is equivalent to the first server], but does not specifically disclose a command for the computer to launch a browser.

19>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to direct communications from the computer to an a separate network address [column 1 <lines 8-11> |

column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

20>   As to claim 14, Willis' discloses the system of claim 13, wherein the means for providing an interface issues at least one command that causes the computer to launch a browser and that causes the at least one protocol server to direct the computer from the first network address to the second network address [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4>], but does not specifically disclose a command for the computer to launch a browser.

21>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser that causes a server to direct a computer [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

22>   As to claim 15, Willis discloses a method for accessing data, comprising:

logging a computer onto a systems interface that permits remote access of legacy systems and that comprises a protocol server for managing protocol with the computer and a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy system and the protocol server [Figure 3 «items 24, 26, 28, 30» | column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-36> where : Willis' TechNet server is analogous to a transaction server];

accessing the systems interface at a first network address initially and persistently [column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 9 <lines 46-55> where : Willis discloses a technician is logged on for a session];

providing a user input at the computer for accessing an intranet that is distinct from the legacy systems [column 5 <lines 64-67> | column 6 <lines 51-63>];

while remaining initially and persistently logged on, accessing an intranet separately from the legacy systems at a separate network address [column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 4> | column 14 <line 19 where: the TechNet server and legacy system are located on an intranet. And the technician accesses intranet during its session].

Willis does not explicitly disclose launching a browser in response to a command from the systems interface, that the protocol server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the intranet, or that the bypassing occurs upon detecting the launch of the browser at the computer.

23>   In the same field of invention, Profit is directed towards enabling a mobile worker to remotely access corporate data located in legacy systems [column 2 «lines 43-52»].

Additionally, Profit discloses both a protocol server and a transaction server, whereby the

protocol server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the

computer directly to an intranet [column 6 «lines 32-51» where : Profit's server suite 24, is

analogous to a protocol server, and the middleware 22, is analogous to a transaction server

that is directly connected to the legacy systems]. Profit discloses that the server suite in

addition to working with the middleware to access legacy applications, can also "provide the

functionality of a Web server for providing content over an Internet or intranet (not shown),

"Web" is a shorthand for Worldwide web and is commonly used to refer to scripted

documents exchanged over the Internet or an intranet". Therefore, when the client needs to

access documents from the intranet, Profit's server suite directly handles requests to the

intranet, with no need to go through the middleware because the middleware seems to be

used for "converting legacy information received from the business applications or the ERP

system". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Profit's

server suite functionality into Willis' mobile access system to enable users to access data

from separate intranet and legacy systems.

24>   Stone teaches a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser [column 1

<lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications

to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction

from the user. The combination of Willis, Stone and Profit would provide communications

to the intranet bypassing the transaction server upon detecting the launch of the browser at

the computer. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to

automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user

interaction.

25>   As to claim 16, Willis discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the transaction server

is adapted to receive requests and generate legacy transactions, and wherein the transaction

server has a second network address [Figures <3,5,6> | column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 9 <lines

46-65> | column 11 <lines 60-67].

26>   As to claim 17, Willis discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the computer is

logged onto the protocol server [Figure 6 | column 8 <lines 64-66>].

27>   As to claim 19, Willis discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the command

comprises an application program interface command issued by the protocol server or the

transaction server [column 6 <line 64> to column 7 <line 14> | column 7 <lines 53-64>].

28>   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Willis, in view

of Butts et al, U.S Patent No. 6.233.541 ["Butts"].

29>   As to claim 5, Willis discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the at least one network

address comprises a first IP address corresponding to the protocol server and a second IP

address corresponding to the transaction server [Figure 20 | column 9 <lines 51-53> | column 10

<lines 5-7> | column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 10> | column 12 <lines 46-67> where:

although, Willis does not specifically state that the second server has an IP address, a server

having an IP address is well known in the art, and he does state that the second server has a

separate address from the first server].

Willis discloses a legacy system and intranet with a separate address but does not

explicitly disclose that separate network address comprises a third IP address.

30>   Butts teaches that a legacy system with an IP address [abstract | Figure 1 where: the

legacy system is accessed using TCP/IP communications]. It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented Willis' separate address as an IP address

to allow Willis' clients access to the legacy system and intranet across a persistent TCP/IP

connection, thereby permitting real-time bi-directional communication with the system.

31>   Claims 8, 9, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis,

in view of Devine.

32>   As to claim 8, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the computer is running

application-specific client software to enable the computer to access the information from the

legacy system [column 6 <lines 51-63>], but does not explicitly disclose that enabling the

computer access to the legacy information comprising causing a browser to be launched at

the computer to direct communications from the computer to the intranet, and wherein the

browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client software being minimized or hidden behind the active window.

33>   Devine discloses a system running application-specific client software comprising a causing a browser to be launched at the computer to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [column 12 <lines 28-31> | column 13 <lines 62-67>], and wherein the browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client software being minimized or hidden behind the active window [Figure 2 <items 12, 14> | column 7 <lines 1-20> where: the backplane is comparable to the application-specific client software]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate all of Devine's browser and application-specific software functionality into Willis' system and software to allow the client to utilize their own browser to connect to an intranet, thereby limiting the need for training and support as the client already is familiar with his browser [Devine – column 2 <lines 11-26>].

34>   As to claim 9, Willis discloses the system of claim 8, wherein the computer is logged onto the systems interface using the application-specific client software, and wherein, following the directing, the computer remains logged onto the systems interface and the application-specific client software remains an active application [column 6 <lines 51-63> | column 7 <lines 6-13> where: the GUI layer is comparable to application-specific client software].

35>   As to claim 12, Willis does disclose user input [column 6 <lines 51-63>] but does not

explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software key by the user.

36>   Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7

<lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that

Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow

the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

37>   Claims 18 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Willis and Stone, in further view of Devine et al, U.S Patent No. 6.598.167 ["Devine"].

38>   As to claim 18, Willis does discloses a method of claim 16, a user input [column 6

<lines 51-63>] but does not explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software

key by the user.

39>   Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7

<lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that

Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow

the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

40>   As to claim 20, Willis discloses displaying a technician interface [column 3 <lines 64-

65> | column 6 <lines 52-63>] but does not specifically state displaying a technician home page

corresponding to the separate network address.

41>   Devine teaches displaying a technician home page corresponding to the separate

network address [Figure 3 | column 7 <lines 21-34> | column 8 <lines 17-30>]. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Devine's home page

functionality into Willis' technician interface to obtain the advantage of establishing secure

TCP messaging sessions by utilizing a browser to access data.

42>   As to claim 21, Willis discloses the method of claim 20, further comprising the step of

retrieving local information from the intranet, the local information comprising one or more

of: cross-box locations, pricing information, service information cable records, and plat

records [column 1 <lines 32-53> | column 3 <lines 34-41>].

43>   As to claim 22, Willis discloses the method of claim 21, further comprising the step of

returning to the systems interface.[Figure 1 | column 5 <lines 24-36>].

44>   Claims 23 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Profit in view of Stone, in further view of Fortier, Jr. et al, U.S Patent Publication No.

2003|0023601 ["Fortier"].

45>   As to claim 23, Profit discloses a method for permitting a user to access data

[abstract], comprising:

providing initial and persistent access to the systems interface, the systems interface

corresponding to at least one network address and including a protocol server that manages

protocol with the computer and a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy

systems [Figure 3 «item 18» | column 6 «lines 32-51» where : Profit's server represents the

system interface, his server suite is analogous to a protocol server and his middleware is

analogous to a transaction server];

receiving and processing at the systems interface a request for access to an intranet

that is distinct from the legacy systems [column 6 «lines 32-51»]; and

directing communications from the computer from the systems interface to a separate

network address by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing the

communications from the computer directly to the intranet [column 6 «lines 32-51» where :

Profit does not explicitly disclose an intranet having a separate address by such a feature is

quite ubiquitous and expected in the art].

Profit does not explicitly disclose authenticating a computer attempting to log onto a

systems interface to legacy systems. However, authentication procedures for accessing

remote corporate systems is ubiquitous in the art and well known for preserving the security

of the corporate network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to have incorporated an authentication feature into Profit's remote data access system

for the security benefits that such a feature would provide.

Also, Profit does not disclose sending a message to the computer, the message causing the computer to launch a software application that seeks out a separate network address on the intranet nor does he disclose communicating with both at least one network address and the separate network address such that the communication is maintained concurrently.

46>   Stone discloses sending a message to the computer, the message causing the computer to launch a software application that seeks out a separate network address on the intranet [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 8 <lines 49-59> | column 12 <lines 60-65>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement messaging functionality from Profit's system interface as taught by Stone to allow Profit's system interface to automatically navigate the user to a proper address on the intranet without any needed action from the user.

47>   Fortier discloses a workstation whereby it can communicate with both the at least one network address [of the intranet] and a separate network address [of the legacy system] such that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently [see Figure 1]. Fortier does not expressly disclose that the intranet and legacy systems have separate addresses but such functionality is suggested by his Figure. They are clearly separate networks, and his invention is directed towards communicating with disparate networks. Thus, the use of separate addresses for the intranet and legacy system in his figure would be well known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Profit's system such that a workstation could concurrently

access different communication networks as taught by Fortier. The benefits of such a modification would enable access to multiple kinds of networks from a single remote location [see Fortier, 0002].

48>   As to claim 27, Profit discloses the method of claim 24, wherein the software application is a browser [Figure 3], but does not explicitly disclose that the message comprises an application program interface command.

49>   Stone discloses a message comprising an application program interface command [column 2 <lines 35-40> | column 9 <lines 51-58>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Stone's application program interface command functionality into Profit for the purposes of allowing a server application to initiate a browser instance using standard Windows API commands to insure application compatibility with the ubiquitous Windows OS.

50>   Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Profit and Stone, in view of Devine.

51>   As to claim 26, Profit does not disclose a request based on a user selection of an icon or software button.

52>   Such a feature is well known in the art. Additionally, Devine discloses the method of

claim 24, wherein the request is based on user selection of an icon or software button

[column 7 <lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

incorporate Devine's icon/software button functionality to launch a request into Profit's

remote access system to provide a graphical means of accessing information [see Profit,

column 9 «lines 48-52»].

53>   Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Device, Profit

and Stone, in further view of Fortier.

54>   As to claim 28, Devine discloses a system for permitting a user to access data by

employing a computer to access information from legacy systems, wherein the computer is

running application-specific client software to access the information from legacy systems

and wherein the application-specific client software displays a first window with a software

button that can be engaged to initiate a request for access to an intranet [abstract | Figure 3 |

| column 1 <lines 21-24> | column 6 <lines 39-62> | column 7 <lines 35-67> | column 8 <lines 25-

30>], the system comprising:

        a systems interface to the legacy systems, the systems interface including a protocol

server and a transaction server, the protocol server having a first network address and the

transaction server having a second network address [Figures <1, 5> | column 22 <lines 8-22 and

47-65> | column 23 <lines 7-19> | column 24 <lines 1-25> where: Devine's web server is

comparable to the first server, and Devine's Internet Dispatcher server is comparable to the

second server];

Devine does disclose launching a browser application, but does not specifically

disclose the transaction server issuing at least one message in response to the request, the at

least one message causing the computer to launch a browser application as a second window,

and the at least one message causing communications from the computer to be directed from

the first network address to a third network address corresponding to the intranet. Devine

also does not disclose the directing the an intranet by the protocol server bypassing the

transaction server by direct communications from the computer directly to an intranet.

55>   Stone discloses issuing at least one message in response to the request, the at least one

message causing the computer to launch a browser application as a second window, and the

at least one message causing communications from the computer to be directed from the first

network address to a third network address corresponding to the intranet [column 1 <lines 8-

11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 8 <lines 49-59> | column 12 <lines 60-

65> where: the server application provides the functionality comparable to the functionality

of the transaction server]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement messaging functionality from Devine's system interface as taught by Stone to

allow Devine's system interface to automatically navigate the user to a proper address on the

intranet without any needed action from the user.

56>   Additionally, Profit discloses both a protocol server and a transaction server, whereby

the protocol server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the

computer directly to an intranet [column 6 «lines 32-51» where : Profit's server suite 24, is

analogous to a protocol server, and the middleware 22, is analogous to a transaction server

that is directly connected to the legacy systems]. Profit discloses that the server suite in

addition to working with the middleware to access legacy applications, can also "provide the

functionality of a Web server for providing content over an Internet or intranet (not shown),

"Web" is a shorthand for Worldwide web and is commonly used to refer to scripted

documents exchanged over the Internet or an intranet". Therefore, when the client needs to

access documents from the intranet, Profit's server suite directly handles requests to the

intranet, with no need to go through the middleware because the middleware seems to be

used for "converting legacy information received from the business applications or the ERP

system". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Profit's

server functionality into Devine to enable a user to access data from both a legacy and

intranet source [To avoid confusing, it should be noted that Examiner is not referring to the

intranet that Devine utilizes to access his legacy system; the intranet used in the rejection of

this claim is provided by Profit. In other words Devine discloses an invention to access a

legacy system (through an intranet). Profit discloses accessing a legacy system and a separate

intranet. It is this functionality that is combined with Devine in the rejection of this claim].

57>   Fortier discloses a workstation whereby it can communicate with both the at least one

network address [of the intranet] and a separate network address [of the legacy system] such

that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently [see Figure 1]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Device and Profit's system such that a computer could concurrently access different communication networks as taught by Fortier. The benefits of such a modification would enable access to multiple kinds of networks from a single remote location [see Fortier, 0002].

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
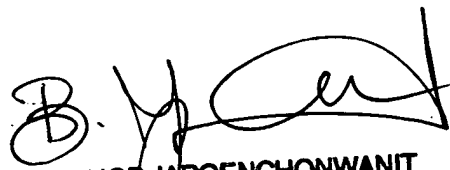
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is 571.272.3942. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday [7:00 AM to 5:00 PM].

    If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571.272.3913. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

    Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information

for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information

about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on

access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-

9197 (toll-free).

DC

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
PRIMARY EXAMINER